



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,402	01/31/2002	John Crosbie	M-12533 US	3755
757	7590	10/21/2005		
BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE P.O. BOX 10395 CHICAGO, IL 60610			EXAMINER PILLAI, NAMITHA	
			ART UNIT 2173	PAPER NUMBER
DATE MAILED: 10/21/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/066,402	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CROSBIE ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Namitha Pillai	<b>Art Unit</b> 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,9,11-23,25,28,30-39,41,42 and 44-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,9,11-23,25,28,30-39,41,42 and 44-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14-22, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33-39, 41 and 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U. S. Patent No. 5, 737, 599 (Rowe et al.), herein referred to as Rowe and U. S. Patent No. 6, 453, 329 B1 (Dodgen) and further in view of "Decompression".

Referring to claims 1, 20 and 39, Rowe discloses generating a presentation from an application, the presentation being a document is displayed to a user, and wherein consisting of a finite number of images (column 3, lines 51-61). Rowe discloses generating a template and sets of changes to reduce an amount of data representing the presentation, the template and sets of changes consisting of image data, compressing the image data for the template and sets of changes and packing the compressed image data for the template and sets of changes into a format (column 3, lines 45-50). Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a handheld. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). Dodgen disclose transmitting the compressed image data for the template and sets of changes to the handheld (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at

Art Unit: 2173

the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general template file, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Rowe and Dodgen do not clearly disclose further decompression of the compressed data. The "Decompression" article refers to the teaching that compressed data must be further decompressed using a software program to completely download the necessary information (page 1, lines 1-4). "Decompression" discloses decompressing data, storing the data, and further having the means to view or work with the data after it has been decompressed and is accessible in the device to which the compressed data has been transmitted (page 3, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to decompress the necessary data for further viewing in the handheld device. Rowe and Dodgen have taught a system for creating templates and sets of changes involving image or graphic data and for transmitting this data to a handheld device, wherein Dodgen teaches it is beneficial to compress the data for efficient

Art Unit: 2173

transmission. It would have been clearly obvious that this compressed data must then be further decompressed by a program, in order to work with or view the data that has been transmitted. Well known programs such as Winzip, as is referred to in the "Decompression" article have been used for compression/decompression processes of various types of data, thus being applicable to the image data presentation as is referred to Rowe and Dodgen. The present claims mainly refer to creation of a presentation, which is clearly taught in Rowe and transmission of this presentation, then further relies on well-known compression/decompression process for transmission and recreation of this presentation in another handheld device. Therefore it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to further decompress and store the data referred to by Rowe and Dodgen.

Referring to claims 3, 22 and 41, Rowe discloses that the template comprises a set of common elements in the presentation and each set of changes represents unique elements for a portion of the presentation (column 3, lines 55-65).

Referring to claim 6, Rowe discloses a process for transmitting images, generating a presentation consisting of a set of images, generating a master slide for the set of images, wherein the master slide comprises common elements of each image in the set of images and generating a mask for each image in the set of images, wherein the mask comprises data that is not included in the master slide (column 3, lines 45-65). Rowe discloses compressing the converted master slide and each mask (column 4, lines 1-5) and packing the compressed master slide and each mask into a

Art Unit: 2173

format (column 3, lines 45-50). Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a handheld. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). Dodgen disclose transmitting the compressed image data for the master slide and each mask to the handheld (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general master slide, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Rowe and Dodgen do not clearly disclose further decompression of the compressed data. The "Decompression" article refers to the teaching that compressed data must be further decompressed using a software program to completely download the necessary information (page 1, lines 1-4). "Decompression" discloses decompressing data, storing the data, and further having the means to view or work with the data after it has been decompressed and is accessible in the device to which the compressed data has been transmitted (page 3, lines 1-5). It would have been

Art Unit: 2173

obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to decompress the necessary data for further viewing in the handheld device. Rowe and Dodgen have taught a system for creating a master slide and each mask involving image or graphic data and for transmitting this data to a handheld device, wherein Dodgen teaches it is beneficial to compress the data for efficient transmission. It would have been clearly obvious that this compressed data must then be further decompressed by a program, in order to work with or view the data that has been transmitted. Well known programs such as Winzip, as is referred to in the "Decompression" article have been used for compression/decompression processes of various types of data, thus being applicable to the image data presentation as is referred to Rowe and Dodgen. The present claims mainly refer to creation of a presentation, which is clearly taught in Rowe and transmission of this presentation, then further relies on well-known compression/decompression process for transmission and recreation of this presentation in another handheld device. Therefore it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to further decompress and store the data referred to by Rowe and Dodgen.

Referring to claims 9 and 28, Rowe and Dodgen disclose that the format is a mobile presentation (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8).

Referring to claims 11 and 30, Rowe discloses applying a first mask associated with a first image in the set to the master slide to build a first slide and applying each

subsequent mask to each previously built slide to build the remaining slides in the set (column 4, lines 50-65).

Referring to claims 12 and 31, Rowe discloses applying each mask to the master slide to build new slides (column 4, lines 50-65).

Referring to claims 14 and 33, Rowe discloses generating a table of slides (column 6, lines 52-60).

Referring to claims 15 and 34, Rowe discloses displaying the table to a user and in response to user input, reorganizing an order of the slides listed in the table (column 5, lines 23-30).

Referring to claims 16 and 35, Rowe discloses generating the presentation via a print command (column 4, lines 24-26).

Referring to claim 17, Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a mobile computing tool. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile computing tool (see Figure). Furthermore, Dodgen uses this mobile computing tool so that a new mobile presentation is created by appending a generated mobile presentation to an existing mobile presentation (column 5, lines 55-60). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general template file, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when



using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Referring to claims 18 and 37, Rowe discloses generating one or more master slides and a set of masks for each master slide (column 12, lines 48-58).

Referring to claims 19 and 38, Rowe discloses that the document is generated from a presentation application (column 1, lines 16-20).

Referring to claim 21, Rowe and Dodgen disclose a handheld coupled to the computer via a cradle and transferring the template and sets of changes from the computer to the handheld (Dodgen, see Figure).

Referring to claim 25, Rowe discloses generating a presentation into a set of images, generating a master slide for the set of images, wherein the master slide consists of common elements of each image in the set of images, and wherein each image may be from a different application (column 11, lines 5-25) and generating a mask for each image in the set of images, wherein the mask comprises data that is not included in the master slide (column 3, lines 45-65). ). Rowe discloses compressing the converted master slide and each mask (column 4, lines 1-5) and packing the compressed master slide and each mask into a format (column 3, lines 45-50). Rowe does not state explicitly that the system in use would be a handheld. Dodgen discloses compressing data and using a template to transmit large amounts of data to a mobile

Art Unit: 2173

computing tool (see Figure). Dodgen disclose transmitting the compressed image data for the master slide and each mask to the handheld (Dodgen, column 5, lines 1-8). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen, wherein the computer system receiving the large document would be a mobile computing tool. Both Rowe and Dodgen disclose the use of a general master slide, and compression of data to transfer to a computer system, wherein Rowe discloses the details of the compression process as disclosed in the present claims and Dodgen further discloses the need for compression of data when using a mobile computing tool to receive large amounts of data as is found in the documents of Rowe. Hence it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Dodgen to implement the system so that the computer systems accessing the portable data of Rowe would include mobile computing tools.

Rowe and Dodgen do not clearly disclose further decompression of the compressed data. The "Decompression" article refers to the teaching that compressed data must be further decompressed using a software program to completely download the necessary information (page 1, lines 1-4). "Decompression" discloses decompressing data, storing the data, and further having the means to view or work with the data after it has been decompressed and is accessible in the device to which the compressed data has been transmitted (page 3, lines 1-5). It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to decompress the necessary data for further viewing in the handheld device. Rowe and Dodgen have taught a system for creating a master slide and each

Art Unit: 2173

mask involving image or graphic data and for transmitting this data to a handheld device, wherein Dodgen teaches it is beneficial to compress the data for efficient transmission. It would have been clearly obvious that this compressed data must then be further decompressed by a program, in order to work with or view the data that has been transmitted. Well known programs such as Winzip, as is referred to in the "Decompression" article have been used for compression/decompression processes of various types of data, thus being applicable to the image data presentation as is referred to Rowe and Dodgen. The present claims mainly refer to creation of a presentation which is clearly taught in Rowe and transmission of this presentation, then further relies on well known compression/decompression process for transmission and recreation of this presentation in another handheld device. Therefore it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from "Decompression" to further decompress and store the data referred to by Rowe and Dodgen.

Referring to claim 44, Rowe discloses a computer readable storage medium encoded with software instructions to perform the process of claim 6 when executed by a computer (column 9, lines 21-29).

Referring to claim 45, Rowe discloses a signal embedded in a carrier medium and encoded with software instructions to perform the process of claim 6 when executed by a computer (column 9, lines 21-35).

Referring to claim 46, Rowe, Dodgen and "Decompression" disclose that the image data is decompressed once in order to rebuild the presentation ("Decompression", page 1, lines 1-5).

2. Claims 4, 23 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe, Dodgen, "Decompression" and further in view of "Graphics Software".

Referring to claims 4 and 42, Rowe, Dodgen, "Decompression" does not disclose reducing a color scheme of the generated template and sets of changes before performing compression. "Graphics Software" discloses the use of color dithering, wherein this process involves reducing a color scheme of images. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from the "Graphics Software" article to implement a color reduction process, wherein this allows for manipulation of the images for a better display to the user. Rowe discloses the exchange of data, wherein including large amounts of displayed data that involves various types of display devices and compression of the images that are transmitted. The importance of the appearance of these images are apparent in Rowe, wherein further formatting techniques such as reducing the color schemes would allow for images that are transmitted to be better displayed. Hence, one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from the "Graphics Software" to perform the reducing a color scheme of the generated data. Furthermore, the "Graphics Software" article points out that the operating systems of computer systems will automatically dither (page 1, lines 5-7), wherein this process is clearly an automatic

process that occurs based on the operating systems and hence would apply to inventions carried out in these systems.

3. Claims 13 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rowe, Dodgen and "Decompression" and further in view of "Graphics Software".

Referring to claims 13 and 32, Rowe, Dodgen and "Decompression" does not disclose reducing a color scheme of the master slide and each mask using a color dithering technique. "Graphics Software" discloses the use of color dithering, wherein this process involves reducing a color scheme of images. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from the "Graphics Software" article to implement a color reduction process, wherein this allows for manipulation of the images for a better display to the user. Rowe discloses the exchange of data, wherein including large amounts of displayed data that involves various types of display devices and compression of the images that are transmitted. The importance of the appearance of these images are apparent in Rowe, wherein further formatting techniques such as reducing the color schemes would allow for images that are transmitted to be better displayed. Hence, one skilled in the art, at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from the "Graphics Software" to perform the reducing a color scheme of the generated data. Furthermore, the "Graphics Software" article points out that the operating systems of computer systems will automatically dither (page 1, lines 5-7), wherein this process is clearly an automatic process that occurs based on the operating systems and hence would apply to inventions carried out in these systems.

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 7/25/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Dodgen does not disclose the standard compression or is not teaching the compression techniques of the present invention. As per the current claims, Dodgen does refer to a compression "technique" as is agreed upon by the Applicant in the arguments presented. Dodgen teaches that compression is used for transmission of data, as does the present claims, wherein the arguments presented refer to specific steps involving the way the compression takes place and possible differences in the way that compression takes place, which has not been taught, in the present claims.

With respect to Applicant's arguments that Rowe does not include image data. Applicant's arguments also refer to the point that Rowe does include image data and that image data can be represented in the information contained in the templates (column 3, lines 58-60). Furthermore, it is not clear, where in the present claims there are teachings to the actual subdivision of an actual image object, wherein the teachings of the claims refer to compression of image data and master slides and of any data that is transmitted, which has been taught in both references, wherein Dodge and Rowe realize that data must be compressed for efficient transmission.

***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) (updated as of July 15, 2005), b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System. On July 15, 2005, the Central Facsimile (FAX) Number will change from 703-872-9306 to 571-273-8300. Faxes sent to the old number will be routed to the new number until September 15, 2005. After September 15, 2005, the old number will no longer be in service and 571-273-8300 will be the only facsimile number recognized for "centralized delivery." The official notice dated June 20, 2005 also includes an "updated list of exceptions to the centralized delivery and facsimile transmission policy for patent related correspondence." Questions regarding this notice may be e-mailed to

Art Unit: 2173

Patentpractice@uspto.gov, or directed to the Inventors' Assistance Center by telephone at 800-786-9199, or 571-272-1000.

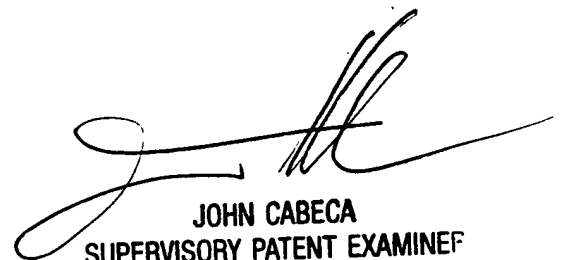
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Namitha Pillai  
Assistant Examiner  
Art Unit 2173  
October 17, 2005



JOHN CABECA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100